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... which does not maintain
 ... of the Irish constitution; and pledge
 ... themselves to support Parliament in fixing
 ... constitution of its rightful basis. Geo.
 ... will perceive that I allude to the
 ... transactions at Dungannon; not long ago
 ... meeting at Dungannon was considered
 ... a very alarming measure; but I did think
 ... otherwise, I did approve of it, and consider
 ... the meeting of Dungannon as an original
 ... transaction. As such only it was matter of
 ... for prize, what more extraordinary transaction
 ... than the attainment of Magna Charta; it
 ... was not attained by Parliament, but by the
 ... *Barons, armed and in the field.* A great ori-
 ... ginal transaction is not founded in precedent,
 ... it contains in itself both reason and preced-
 ... dent, the revolution, the Christian religion,
 ... and the Apostles, had no precedents.

In this country every man has a share in
 the government and in order to act or to
 speak they must confer: Now did not neces-
 sity compel them to speak—and will not their
 resolutions tend to restore the rights of their
 country—they resolve, "that a claim of any
 body of men, other than the King, Lords &
 Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind
 this kingdom is unconstitutional and a grie-
 vance."

Is there any man that will deny it, for
 what were Volunteer Associations formed,
 but for the maintenance of law? and what is
 the assumed power of the British Parliament
 but a violation of all law? What is Poyning's
 law, and the unconstitutional power of the
 Irish or English Privy Council, but a grie-
 vance? What is a perpetual Mutiny bill, but
 a grievance? Is there any man who will deny
 it, or say that we have no cause to complain
 of this execrated statute? And if you feel
 the injury the people are ready to support
 you. They protest against an independent
 army—against a dependant legislature—
 against the abomination of a foreign legisla-
 ture—against the assumed authority of Coun-
 cils; they were more constitutional than more
 formal Assemblies—they have protested only
 against what Parliament ought to redress;
 and pray, Sir, have not the constituents a
 right to inform their representatives?—let
 other nations safely suppose that the people
 were made for Government; we assert that
 Government was made for the people, great
 and august as they are, they do but perform
 their periodical revolutions; even the crown
 that great luminary, whose brightness they
 all reflect, receives his cheering fire from
 the flame of the constitution, and therefore
 we may speak the sentiments of public meet-
 ings; and when we speak let us speak with
 effect: let us speak to the King as to a man
 who has feelings like ourselves, and like
 ourselves will respect the claims of liberty.

Did you ever imagine that the men who
 used to be laughed at in the street—did you
 imagine that they who were the scoff of sau-
 cy affectation, should prove the saviours of
 their country? that they should proceed with
 such moderation as to be detradial only to the
 enemies of their country and of their
 countries constitution. If England wishes
 well to Ireland, she has nothing to fear from
 her strength. The Volunteers of Ireland
 would die in support of England. This na-
 tion is connected with England, not by alle-
 giance only, but by liberty—the Crown is
 one great point of union, but Magna Charta
 is a greater—we could get a King any where,
 but England is the only country from which
 we could get a constitution. We are not
 united with England, as Judge Blackstone
 has foolishly said, by conquest, but by char-
 ter. Ireland has British privileges, and is by
 them connected with Britain—both countries
 are united in Liberty. This being the decid-
 ed sense of the nation, the men who endeav-
 our to make our connection with England
 quadruple with this sense, are friends to Eng-
 land. We are friends to England on perfect
 political equality. This House of Parliament
 knows no superiors; the men of Ireland
 acknowledge no superiors; they have claim-
 ed laws under constitution, and the inde-
 pendence of Parliament under every law of
 God and man. It now becomes a matter of
 policy as well as of right. Will the noble
 Gentlemen, the armed men of the

face of Europe.
 I have done with the supremacy of Eng-
 land, and shall now say a word on the appel-
 lant jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

I think, that in order to eradicate every
 cause of jealousy, the final jurisdiction should
 reside in the Peers of Ireland—their constitu-
 tion, and must be restored. The incompe-
 tence of the Lords to decide in questions of
 law is no argument: The lay Lords in both
 kingdoms are incompetent, but the law Lords
 are competent—or why are they judges? nor
 can we tear any abuse of this power. The
 Lords will exercise with caution a power re-
 flected to them by the virtue of their country-
 men. Besides, let us recollect that to restore
 this power is a matter of necessity, for we
 are this day called upon to settle the confli-
 ction; and if we leave any thing unsettled, if
 we leave any right unasserted, we are ref-
 erent: The people of England are in
 it, and that the repeal of the 6th Geo. I.
 was opposed, because that repeal was not in
 an Englishman, who understands good sense
 and constitution. I therefore suppose Eng-
 land meets our wishes, and that the new
 ministry intend to remove every subject of
 dispute, and throw themselves on the support
 of the people; then how can we support them
 if any cause of dispute be left? and surely
 this is cause for future opposition—England
 has said state your grievances; and shall we
 neglect to do so? If we do, and if there
 shall be general meetings of the people and
 of the Volunteers, to complain of Griev-
 ance, after what is intended for a final ad-
 justment, would not England think that
 there was something infatiable in the Irish
 people? Let us then restore the appellant
 jurisdiction, for if that part of the act be not
 repealed, they leave not only the claim of
 British supremacy standing against us, but
 they leave the exercise of the power existing.
 It must be repealed in *rate*, and if repealed,
 their original right revert to the Peers of
 the courts. Thus you must either restore the
 Lords to their privilege if you mean to re-
 move the claim and exercise of British su-
 premacy, or you must divest them of it by
 Irish act of Parliament. But will the Peers
 submit? Will the people submit? Will you
 expose Administration to the odium of such
 an act? It cannot be—the illustrious House
 of Peers, composed of persons of the first
 learning, talents and abilities—aged men,
 matured in wisdom— aspiring youth, animat-
 ed to glory, never will rest in the fashion-
 able insignificance to which they have been re-
 duced—no they shall sit in the seat of their
 ancestors dispensing justice to their country.
 England can have no objection to this—the
 is not to ambitious of the trouble of being
 an arbiter.

In the most forcible manner he condemned
 Poyning's law and the mutiny bill. He
 wished to become the friend of the Duke of
 Portland, for removing every cause of com-
 plaint from Ireland, and that there were the
 terms on which he was ready to support his
 Government: viz

A repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. including a
 restoration of the appellant jurisdiction to the
 Lords of Ireland. An abolition of the un-
 constitutional power of Privy Councils. And
 a repeal of the mutiny bill. He did not men-
 tion the Judge's bill, as he heard it was re-
 turned. Mr. Grattan then moved.

"That an humble address be presented to
 his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks
 of this House, for his most generous message
 to this House, signified by his Grace the
 Lord Lieutenant.

"To assure his Majesty of our unshaken
 attachment to his person and Government,
 and of our lively sense of his paternal care,
 in thus taking the lead to administer content
 to his Majesty's subjects of Ireland.

"That thus encouraged by his royal in-
 terposition, we shall beg leave, with all duty
 and affection, to lay before his Majesty, the
 cause of our discontents and jealousie war-
 rant. To assure his Majesty that his subjects of Ire-
 land are a FREE PEOPLE: and be-
 lieve the Crown of Ireland is an IMPERIALHE me-
 morial presented to the Gr on 17

of Ireland do most sincerely
 bills which become laws in Ireland, should
 receive the approbation of his Majesty, under
 the seal of Great Britain; but that we do
 consider the suppressing our bills in the Coun-
 cil of Ireland, or altering the same any
 where, to be another just cause of discon-
 tent and jealousy: To assure his Majesty, that
 an act, entitled, "An act for the better ac-
 comodation of his Majesty's forces," being
 unlimited in duration, and defective in other
 instances, but in that sense, is another
 just cause of discontent in this kingdom.

"That we have submitted these the prin-
 cipal causes of the present discontent and jea-
 lousy of Ireland, and remain in humble ex-
 pectation of redress.

"That we have the greatest reliance on
 his Majesty's wisdom, the most sanguine ex-
 pectations from his virtuous choice of a chief
 Governor, and great confidence in the wife,
 suspicious, and constitutional council, which
 we see his Majesty has adopted.

"That we have moreover a high sense and
 veneration for the British character and do
 therefore conceive, that the proceedings of
 this country, founded as they were in RIGHT,
 and tempered by DUTY, must have excited
 the approbation and esteem, instead of wounds
 ing the pride of the British nation.

"And we beg leave to assure his Majesty,
 that we are the more confirmed in this hope
 inasmuch as the people of this kingdom have
 never expressed a desire to share the FATE
 of England, without declaring a determinati-
 on to share her FATE likewise; STANDING
 and FALLING with the British Nation.

This great outline of a Declaration of
 Rights passed unanimously.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then moved for the thanks
 of the House to the Earl of Carlisle, for his
 virtuous and prudent Administration, and
 for his unremitting endeavours for the prof-
 perity of Ireland.

This resolution passed without a division.
 Adjourned till Monday.

A similar address was carried in the House
 of Lords—38 to 13.

On account of the great length of the above
 important Parliamentary Intelligence we are ob-
 liged to omit several Advertisements.

Yesterday Delegates from upwards of 150
 corps of Volunteers of the province of Lein-
 ster, met at Guildhall, to determine on res-
 olutions expressive of the rights, opinions,
 and spirit of the people.

It is said that the board of Commissioners
 will be reduced from 7, to 4, at a salary of
 500l. per ann. and the whole business of the
 stamp office placed under their inspection:
 The stamp office board is to be abolished.

L I M E R I C K.

By Order of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of
 Limerick, there will be a Charity Sermon in the
 several Churches in this Diocese, on Sunday next,
 in Aid of the Poor House, and House of In-
 dustry.

The Cant of 6000 Sheep advertised in this pa-
 per will be held on the Green of Thomastown,
 one Mile from Golden, on the Road from thence
 to Tipperary.

DIED. A few days ago at Fenloe, in the Co.
 of Clare, greatly and deservedly lamented by his
 Family, Friends and Acquaintance, Thomas
 M'Nemara, of Ardcloney, Esq.

To Be Sold by AUCTION at the Custom
 House Quay, on Monday next, the 19th Inst. at
 12 o'Clock, a Quantity of New CABLES, &c.

To Be Sold by PUBLIC CANT, at the
 New-Bridge, in this City, at Twelve o'Clock,
 next Wednesday, for Ready Money, Seventeen
 In-Calf Cows.

An APPRENTICE to the GROCERY
 Business wanted; apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTED an HORSE, fit to
 Carry a LANT; Apply to the Printer hereof.

A L T A M I R A
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